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racess and peoples, tribal society, and the transition from tribal to civil society, surveys the main aspects of social evolution. At the end of each chapter is given a selected bibliography of the standard works from which the material is drawn.

Like many other teachers the author has felt the need for a collection of the material to be put into the hands of the student. So varied and scattered are the sources that the average library is entirely inadequate in duplicate copies to supply a class of any considerable proportions with facilities to pursue the studies for themselves through assignments. As a result the lecture method of instruction has been often a necessity in this subject. How well this volume will meet this need can be determined only by use. The reviewer is of the opinion that its practical utility would have been enhanced greatly had it been somewhat more comprehensive. It will require much in the way of lecture and further explanation.

The material is well selected and presented. The order is logical and scientific. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the illustrations which illuminate the text and which otherwise would be inaccessible to the average student, called as they are from such a wide range of sources.

We believe the author has done a real service not only in emphasizing the need for the constructive study of developing society but also in rendering the material for such study more available.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

COLLIER, PRICE. *Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View*. Pp. xii, 602. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913.

In two earlier books, *The West in the East* and *England and the English*, Price Collier, writing from an American point of view, has given an interesting and suggestive account of the people of the East and of England, and of their customs and problems. The present work is a similar study of Germany and the Germans.

The first two chapters trace the historical development of Germany. Chapter III deals in a friendly way with the present Emperor, William II, a man who has impregnated the German people "with his own aims and ambitions, to such an extent, that they may be said, so to speak, to live their political, social, martial, religious, and even their industrial, life in him." Mr. Collier professes the greatest sympathy with the kaiser in his capacity as war lord, and in his insistent stiffening of Germany's martial back-bone, yet believes that the German Emperor is far and away the best and most powerful friend that the English have in Europe.

The place of the newspaper and the power of the journalist is said to be increasing rapidly, but as yet neither the press as a whole, nor the journalists, with a few exceptions, exert the influence on either society or politics of the press in America and England. A good word is said for German cities, which in the great majority of cases present no loopholes for private plunder, and which are administrated by experts, not by politicians.

Chapter VI, on a land of damned professors, proves a disappointment, not because of its account of the German system of education, but because the part which the professors in the German universities have played in the industrial development of Germany receives hardly more than passing mention.

In a chapter entitled *ohne armee kein Deutschland*, the author minimizes Germany's warlike intentions. Political geography provides a sufficient excuse for Germany's army and navy. The supposedly bellicose army, in an existence of over forty years, has done far more to keep the peace than any other one factor in Europe, except, perhaps, the British navy. Furthermore, the Germans want peace, but being the last comers into the society of nations, they mean to insist upon recognition.

In conclusion the author expresses the conviction that Germany is confronted with a grave internal danger arising out of the fact that its marvelous development of recent years has been artificial, because forced. It is not possible, merely through the natural development of its innate characteristics, for a nation to change in one generation, as Germany has changed. Consequently it is felt that there is little ground for the belief that the German nation is to save the world by Teutonizing it. The scarecrows of autocracy, bureaucracy, and militarism are not destined to live, much less to be transplanted to other countries.

ELIOT JONES.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

COMMONS, JOHN R. *Labor and Administration*. Pp. ix, 431. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

We should be very grateful to Professor Commons for this collection of essays and studies. Many of us who have been reading with great interest his suggestive articles in various magazines will re-read them in this volume, and will be glad, moreover, that the more recent ones are made so readily accessible in bound form. Among the twenty-two studies in the volume, there are a number that deal with the philosophy of the labor movement and of the labor conflict, such as the union shop, restrictions by labor unions, and the class conflict. Another of this group is one on unions and efficiency, in which for the first time the reasons for the hostility of organized labor to the efficiency movement are analyzed, and the need shown of adopting "methods that will recognize the mutability and solidarity of labor and convert this craving for harmony and mutual support, as well as the impulse of individual ambition, into a productive asset." In the volume are the remarkable studies of American shoemakers, the longshoreman of the Great Lakes and the musicians of St. Louis and New York. The first of these stands as one of the most interesting studies in economic history and it is a distinct gain to have it reprinted. The closing studies of the volume contain the results of the author's experience as a member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. He emphasizes not only the importance of the administration of labor laws, but the need for adequate administration. As Professor Commons is the originator of the Wisconsin experiment in this field and has been one of its first ad-